

Supplementary Material

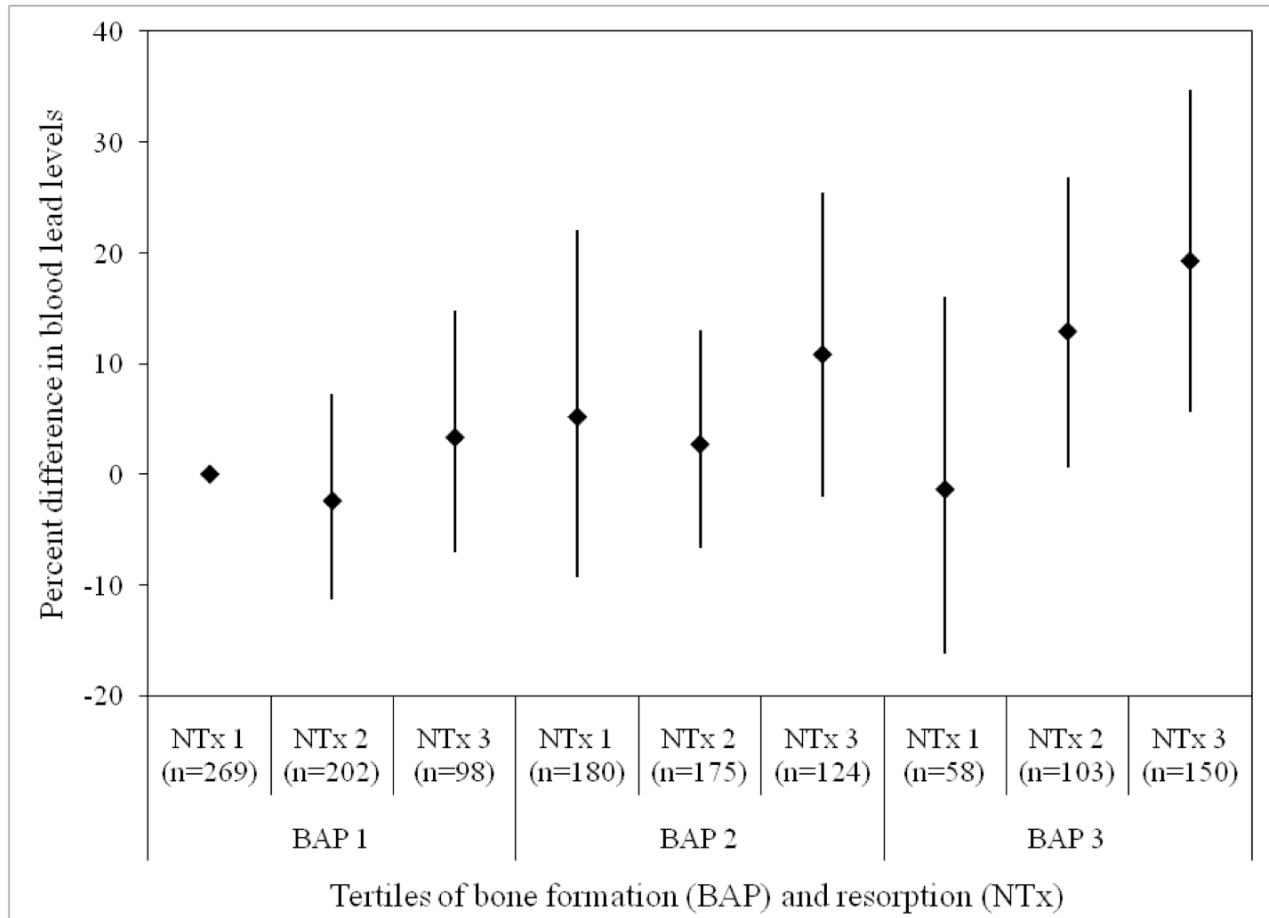
Title:

The Association Between Bone Turnover, Micronutrient Intake and Blood Lead Levels among Pre- and Post-menopausal Women, NHANES 1999-2002

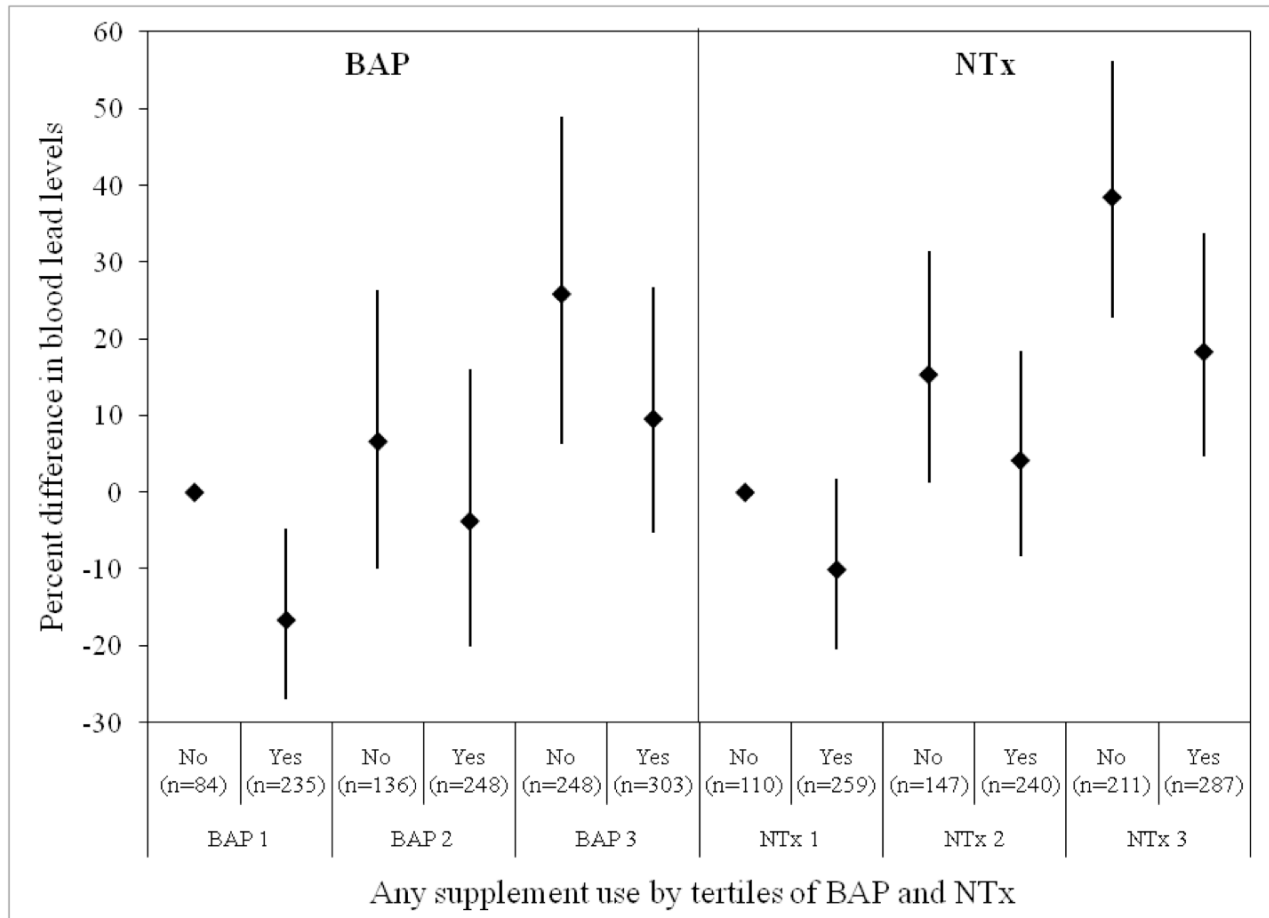
Authors:

Leila W. Jackson¹, Barbara A. Cromer^{2,3}, Ashok Panneerselvam¹

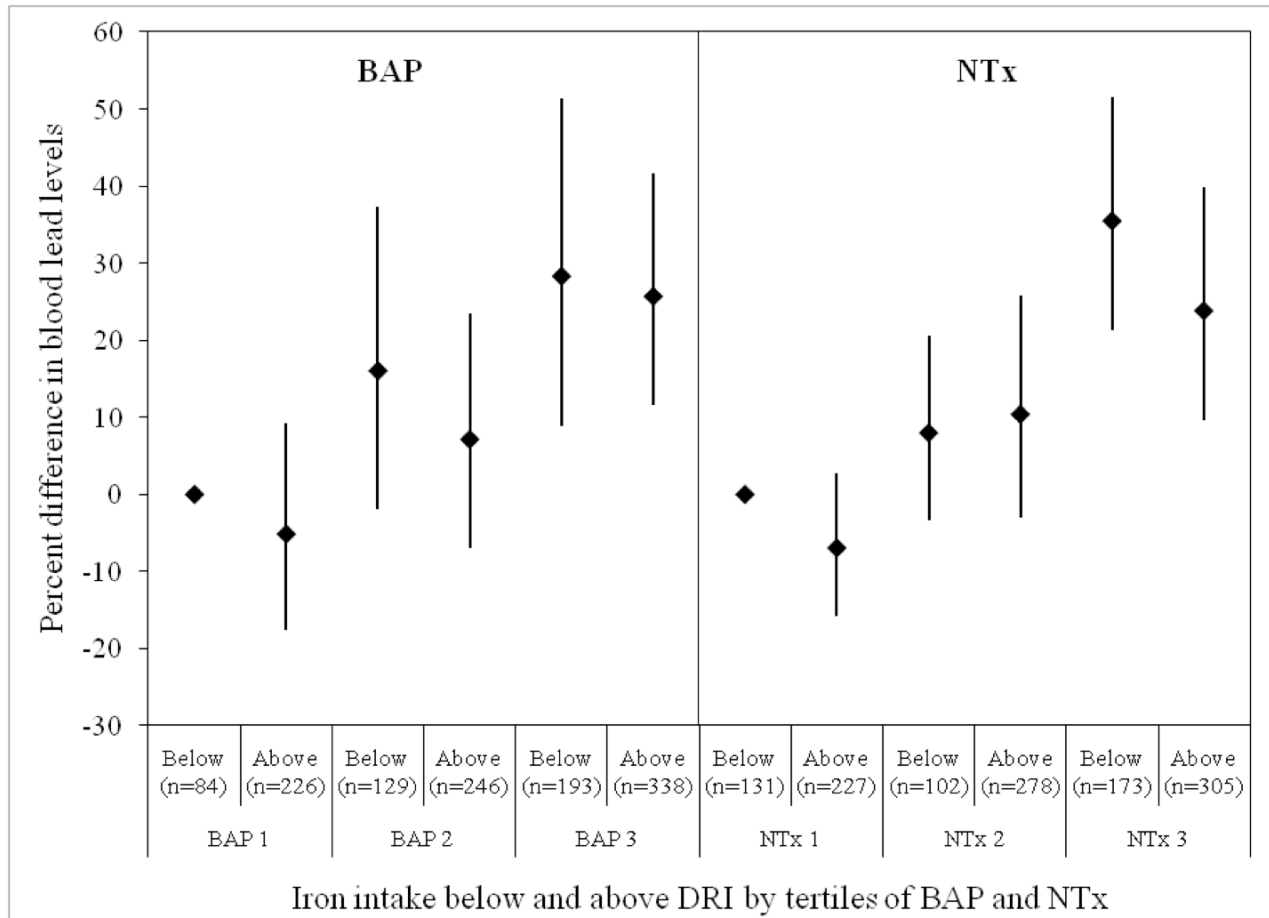
Supplementary Material, Figure 1. Percent difference (95% confidence interval) in geometric mean blood lead levels by tertiles of bone formation (serum BAP) and resorption (creatinine-adjusted urinary NTx), relative to the lowest tertiles of BAP and NTx and adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, current hormone use, smoking status, and body mass index, premenopausal women, NHANES 1999-2002 (n=1,359).



Supplementary Material, Figure 2. Percent difference (95% confidence interval) in geometric mean blood lead levels by any supplement use and tertiles of bone formation (serum BAP) and resorption (creatinine-adjusted urinary NTx), relative to no use in the lowest tertile of BAP or NTx and adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, current hormone use, smoking status, body mass index, surgical menopause, and alcohol consumption, postmenopausal women, NHANES 1999-2002 (n=1,254).



Supplementary Material, Figure 3. Percent difference (95% confidence interval) in geometric mean blood lead levels by iron intake below and above the dietary reference intake and tertiles of bone formation (serum BAP) and resorption (creatinine-adjusted urinary NTx), relative to no intake in the lowest tertile of BAP or NTx and adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, current hormone use, smoking status, body mass index, surgical menopause, and alcohol consumption, postmenopausal women, NHANES 1999-2002 (n=1,216).



Supplementary Material, Figure 4. Percent difference (95% confidence interval) in geometric mean blood lead levels by any supplement use and tertiles of bone formation (serum BAP) and resorption (creatinine-adjusted urinary NTx), relative to no use in the lowest tertile of BAP or NTx and adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, current hormone use, smoking status, and body mass index, premenopausal women, NHANES 1999-2002 (n=1,359).

